

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

IN RE:) CHAPTER 13
)
MARK CHRISTIAN,) CASE NO. 19-56979-sms
)
Debtor.) JUDGE SIGLER

**NOTICE OF PLEADING, DEADLINE TO OBJECT AND HEARING ON
MOTION TO SUSPEND CHAPTER 13 PLAN PAYMENTS**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Debtor, MARK CHRISTIAN, filed a Motion to Suspend Chapter 13 Plan Payments on May 14, 2020. Pursuant to General Order No 24-2018, the Court may consider this matter without further notice or a hearing if no party in interest files a response or objection within twenty-one (21) days from the date of service of this Notice. If you object to the relief requested in this Pleading, you must timely file your objection with the Bankruptcy Clerk at U.S. Bankruptcy Court:

Clerk, United States Bankruptcy Court, Rm 1340, 75 Ted Turner Dr. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303; and serve a copy on Movant's attorney: Susan Blum, Ginsberg Law Offices, 1854 Independence Square, Atlanta, GA 30338, and any other appropriate persons by the objection deadline. The response or objection must explain your position and be actually received by the Bankruptcy Court within the required time.

A hearing on the Pleading has been scheduled for June 16, 2020, 10:00 a.m. in the U.S. Courthouse, Courtroom 1201, 75 Ted Turner Dr. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303. If an objection or response is timely filed and served, the hearing will proceed as scheduled. **If you do not file a response or objection within the time permitted, the Court may grant the relief requested**

~~between a confined optical pathway within the plane of the first layer and a confined optical pathway within the plane of the second layer wherein the first layer comprises a plurality of optical devices integrated within the first layer.~~

Your rights may be affected. You should read these papers carefully and discuss them with your attorney, if you have one in this bankruptcy case. If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.

Given the current public health crisis, hearings may be telephonic only. Please check the "Important Information Regarding Court Operations During COVID-19 Outbreak" tab at the top of the GANB Website <http://www.ganb.uscourts.gov/> prior to the hearing for instructions

optical attenuator, optical splitter/coupler, optical filter, optical switch, laser, modulator, interconnect, optical isolator, optical add-drop multiplexer (OADM), optical amplifier, optical polarizer, optical circulator, phase shifter, optical mirror/reflector, optical phase-retarder, optical detector, an electrode contact, an optical grating and combinations thereof.

8. (Original) The optical structure of claim 5 wherein the plurality of layers further comprises a thermal conductive layer, a stress reducing layer, an electrical conducting guide or a combination thereof.

9. (Previously Presented) The optical structure of claim 5 wherein the at least two layers form an integrated optical circuit comprising a plurality of optical devices located on different layers comprising the first layer and the second layer, the first turning element forming a light pathway from the first layer to the second layer and the optical devices being functionally integrated between the different layers by the first turning element.

10. (Original) The optical structure of claim 9 wherein the at least two layers comprises a third layer, the at least three layers comprising a second turning element, the second turning element deflecting light from within the second layer to the third layer to functionally integrate optical devices within the second layer and the third layer.

11. (Original) The optical structure of claim 9 wherein the first turning element optically connects a first planar waveguide in the first plane with a second planar waveguide in a second plane.

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12. (Previously Presented) The optical structure of claim 5 wherein the first turning element comprises an angled mirror.
13. (Original) The optical structure of claim 12 wherein the angled mirror is formed by an angled surface of a waveguide forming an interface with a lower index-of-refraction material.
14. (Original) The optical structure of claim 13 wherein the lower index-of-refraction material comprises a fluid.
15. (Original) The optical structure of claim 12 wherein the lower index-of-refraction material comprises a glass.
16. (Original) The optical structure of claim 12 wherein the lower index-of-refraction material has an index-of-refraction at least about a factor of 1.3 lower than the index-of-refraction of the waveguide material.
17. (Original) The optical structure of claim 12 wherein the lower index-of-refraction material comprises an electro-optical material that has an index-of-refraction that is controlled by one or more electrodes that correspondingly turn the mirror on and off.
18. (Original) The optical structure of claim 12 wherein the lower index-of-refraction material comprises a thermo-optical material, the structure further comprising a thermal transmission region adjacent the thermo-optical material.
19. (Original) The optical structure of claim 12 wherein the angled mirror comprises an angled surface of a waveguide having an interface with a metal.
20. (Original) The optical structure of claim 12 wherein the angled mirror comprises alternating layers of material with different indices-of-refraction.

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21. (Original) The optical structure of claim 12 wherein the first turning element further comprises a second angled mirror along an optical pathway formed from the first angled mirror wherein the second angled mirror optically connects an optical pathway in a second layer with the first angled mirror.

22. (Previously Presented) The optical structure of claim 5 wherein the first turning element comprises an optical taper forming an optical pathway of a higher index-of-refraction materials surrounded by a cladding material with a lower index-of-refraction wherein the optical pathway involves a gradual turn from the first layer out of the plane of the first layer.

23. (Previously Presented) An optical structure comprising a plurality of layers with at least two layers having composition variation within each layer, the at least two layers comprising a first layer and a second layer and the plurality of layers comprising a turning element being at least partially located within the first layer wherein the turning element comprises an optical taper forming an optical pathway of a higher index-of-refraction material surrounded by a cladding material with a lower index-of-refraction wherein the optical pathway involves a gradual turn from the first layer out of the plane of the first layer.

24. (Original) The optical structure of claim 23 wherein the taper is optically connected to a first planar waveguide in the first layer and a second planar waveguide in the second layer.

25. (Original) The optical structure of claim 24 wherein the optical taper, the first planar waveguide and the second planar waveguide have approximately the same index-of-refraction.

26 - 125. (Canceled)

126. (Original) An optical device comprising a first cladding layer of optical material, a second cladding layer of optical material and a core of optical material, which is adjacent the first cladding layer and the second cladding layer and which has a higher index-of-refraction than the cladding layers, wherein one of the cladding layers has a localized band of tap material having an index-of-

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refraction intermediate between the core layer and the average index-of-refraction of the cladding layer with the localized band intersecting the core material, the tap material providing for the leakage of some light intensity into the tap material when light is transmitted through the core.

127. (Original) The optical device of claim 126 wherein the core forms a coupler/splitter with one optical path being optically coupled to a plurality of optical paths.

128. (Original) The optical device of claim 127 wherein the tap material intersects the plurality of optical paths.

129. (Original) The optical device of claim 126 wherein the tap material is optically integrated with an optical detector.

130. (Original) An integrated optical circuit comprising a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, a planar waveguide and a turning element optically connecting the planar waveguide and the vertical cavity surface emitting laser with emissions being directed approximately perpendicular to the plane of the waveguide.

131. (Original) The integrated optical circuit of claim 130 wherein the turning element is a mirror.

132. (Original) The integrated optical circuit of claim 130 wherein the turning element is a taper.

133. (Original) The integrated optical circuit of claim 130 wherein the turning element is a photonic crystal.

134. (Canceled)

135. (Canceled)

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136. (Original) A continuously variable optical attenuator comprising a first cladding layer; a second cladding layer that is thermally conductive; a third cladding layer; a pump-core adjacent to the second cladding layer and the third cladding layer, the pump core having an index-of-refraction higher than the second cladding layer and the third cladding layer and the pump-core comprising an absorption region that absorbs a selected region of the electromagnetic spectrum, and an active-core between the first cladding layer and the second cladding layer, the active core comprising a thermally sensitive region adjacent at least a portion of the absorption region, the thermally sensitive region comprising a material having an index-of-refraction that varies with temperature.

137. (Previously Presented) A continuously variable optical switch comprising an interferometer having two coupled waveguides that join at a directional coupler, one of the coupled waveguides comprising a continuously variable optical attenuator of claim 136.

138. - 141. (Canceled)

142. (Original) A planar optical circuit comprising a monolithic optical structure having a first optical device and a second optical device, the first optical device and second optical device being optically connected by a free space optical element embedded within the monolithic optical structure.

143. (Original) The planar optical circuit of claim 142 wherein the free space optical element is located in a trench within the monolithic structure between the first optical device and the second optical device.

144. (Original) The planar optical circuit of claim 143 wherein the trench is filled with a liquid.